

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended): A process for forming a drag reducing agent, the process comprising:
contacting an alpha olefin monomer with at least one catalyst in a reactant mixture;
polymerizing the alpha olefin monomer, wherein during the polymerization at least
a portion of the alpha olefin monomer polymerize in the reactant mixture to
provide an ultra-high molecular weight polyalphaolefin ~~having a~~
~~polyalphaolefin weight~~;
cryogrinding the ultra-high molecular weight polyalphaolefin to form a cryoground
polyalphaolefin having a cryoground polyalphaolefin weight; and
contacting the cryoground ~~ultra-high molecular weight~~ polyalphaolefin with at least
one water insoluble alcohol for a period of time and at a temperature sufficient to form an alcohol
absorbed polyalphaolefin having an alcohol absorbed polyalphaolefin weight that is at least 0.5%
greater than the cryoground polyalphaolefin weight.

2. (Original): The process of claim 1, wherein the at least one alcohol is selected from the group
consisting of 1-pentanol, 1-hexanol, 1-heptanol, n-octyl alcohol, n-nonyl alcohol, 1-decanol, and

3 mixtures thereof.

1 3. (Original): The process of claim 2, wherein the period of time is at least one hour and the
2 temperature is at least ~~20°C~~ 10°C.

1 4. (Original): The process of claim 2, wherein the period of time is at least seven days and the
2 temperature is at least 20°C.

1 5. (Original): The process of claim 2, wherein the period of time is at least twenty eight days and
2 the temperature is at least 20°C.

6. (Original): The process of claim 1, wherein the at least one alcohol is 1-pentanol.

7. (Original): The process of claim 1, wherein the at least one alcohol is 1-hexanol.

8. (Original): The process of claim 1, wherein the at least one alcohol is 1-heptanol.

9. (Original): The process of claim 1, wherein the at least one alcohol is n-octyl alcohol.

10. (Original): The process of claim 1, wherein the at least one alcohol is n-nonyl alcohol.

11. (Original): The process of claim 1, wherein the at least one alcohol is 1-decanol.

1 12. (Currently Amended): A drag reducing agent comprising an alcohol absorbed
2 polyalphaolefin, the alcohol absorbed polyalphaolefin including a cryoground polyalphaolefin having
3 a cryoground polyalphaolefin weight and a water insoluble alcohol, wherein the alcohol absorbed
4 polyalphaolefin includes an alcohol absorbed polyalphaolefin weight that is at least 0.5% greater than
5 the cryoground polyalphaolefin weight.

1 13. (Original): The drag reducing agent of claim 12, wherein the at least one alcohol is
2 selected from the group consisting of 1-pentanol, 1-hexanol, 1-heptanol, n-octyl alcohol, n-nonyl
3 alcohol, 1-decanol, and mixtures thereof.

1 14. (Original): The drag reducing agent of claim 12, wherein the at least one alcohol is 1-
2 pentanol.

1 15. (Original): The drag reducing agent of claim 12, wherein the at least one alcohol is 1-
2 hexanol.

16. (Currently Amended): The drag reducing agent of ~~claim 1~~ claim 12, wherein the at least one alcohol is 1-heptanol.

17. (Original): The drag reducing agent of claim 12, wherein the at least one alcohol is n-octyl alcohol.

18. (Original): The drag reducing agent of claim 12, wherein the at least one alcohol is n-nonyl alcohol.

19. (Original): The drag reducing agent of claim 12, wherein the at least one alcohol is 1-decanol.

20. (Currently Amended): A process for reducing drag in a conduit, comprising:
forming a drag reducing agent comprising an alcohol absorbed polyalphaolefin, wherein the alcohol absorbed polyalphaolefin is formed by
contacting an alpha olefin monomer with at least one catalyst in a reactant mixture,
polymerizing the alpha olefin monomer, wherein during the polymerization at least a portion of the alpha olefin monomer polymerize in the reactant mixture to provide an ultra-high molecular weight polyalphaolefin ~~having a polyalphaolefin weight,~~

8 cryogrinding the ultra-high molecular weight polyalphaolefin to form a cryoground
9 polyalphaolefin having a cryoground polyalphaolefin weight, and
10 contacting the cryoground ~~ultra-high molecular weight~~ polyalphaolefin with at least
11 one water insoluble alcohol to form an alcohol absorbed polyalphaolefin having an alcohol absorbed
12 polyalphaolefin weight that is at least 0.5% greater than the cryoground polyalphaolefin weight; and
 introducing the alcohol absorbed polyalphaolefin into the conduit.